J. ELECTROCARDIOLOGY 14 (4), 1981, 419-427

Author Index Volume 14

Abildskov, J.A., 143
Akhtar, M., 1
Anderson, G.J., 91
Anderson, R.C., 407
Angomachalelis, N., 365
Ansalone, G., 97
Avitall, B., 61
Araoye, M.A., 325
Barnay, C., 295
Belhassen, B., 101
Bellocci, F., 97
Benhorin, J., 201
Betocchi, S., 125
Bhargava, V. 57, 129, 153
Bianchi, J., 371
Bissett, J.K., 315
Blache, E., 295
Bohn, F.K., 275
Bourland, J.D., 67
Breneman, G.M., 283
Burgess, M.J., 143
Cabeen, W.R., Jr., 185
Carpentier, R.G., 333
Chen, C-H., 357
Chiariello, M., 125
Choudhry, M., 225
Cohn, K., 207
Collins, J., 109
Colman, J.M., 301
Condorelli, M., 125
Corcos, P., 201
Critelli, G., 125
Crozier, D.N., 319
Cunningham, K., 319
Curtis, G.P., 409
Damato, A.N., 1
Das, G., 109
De Ambroggi, L., 351
Delaage, M., 295
Detweiler, D.K., 267, 275
Dreifus, L.S., 309, 371
Duraković, Z., 31
Eich, R.H., 175
Engel, W.R., 67
Engler, R., 409
Fiorilli, R., 97
Flowers, N.C., 315, 399
Fowler, R.S., 319
Froelicher, V.F., 129
Fruehan, C.T., 175
Fujii, J., 413
Galdangelo, F., 351
Gallardo-Carpentier, A., 333
Garcia, E., 73
Garcia, R., 283
Giudice, P., 125
Giuffrida, G., 125
Goldberg, J.M., 115
Goldberger, A.L., 57, 153
Goldman, M.J., 325
Goldstein, S., 283
Golhman, J.M., 201
Gould, L., 191
Greenspan, M., 91
Gulrajani, R.M., 43, 315
Hand, R.C., 399
Handa, S., 195
Hasin, Y., 261
Hill, N.E., 175
Hilsenrath, J., 105
Hiraoka, M., 13
Hirschfeld, S., 73
Hoffman, I., 105
Holbrook, M.A., 387
Horan, L.G., 399
Inoue, H., 21, 413
Jain, U., 239
Johnson, J.C., 399
Kambara, H., 357
Kashima, T., 169
Kawai, C., 357
Keren, A., 201
Kimbiris, D., 91
Kitazawa, M., 219
Klein, G.J., 105
Kobayashi, H., 195
Kollali, M., 191
Kornreich, F., 341
Kotaka, K., 219
Kryda, W., 207
Kunkes, S.H., 225
Landolina, M., 351
Laniado, S., 101
Lavotzkin, J., 101
Levison, H., 319
Liebman, J., 73, 249
Loperfido, F., 97
Lopez, E.A., Jr.,
Louridas, G., 365
Lux, R.L., 143
Lynn-Johnson, M.H., 115
Mailloux, G.E., 43
Mark, H., 225
Mashima, S., 21, 413
Mathewson, F.A.L., 379
Matsuo, H., 21
Mazza, F., 125
McManus, C.D., 325
Medvedowsky, J.L., 295
Miceli, D., 125
Mimica, M., 31
Minagoe, S., 169
Mirvis, D.M., 159, 387
Mitamura, H., 195
Miyazaki, Y., 219
Monarrez, C.N., 25
Mookherjee, S., 175
Moulopoulos, S.D., 289
Murao, S., 21, 413
Murayama, M., 21
Nadeau, R.A., 43, 315
Nakamura, Y., 195
Nanas, J.N., 289
Neely, B., 115
Nicolai, P., 295
Nishimura, T., 357
Öberg, A., 139
Ogawa, S., 195, 309
Okamoto, Y., 13
Ozawa, T., 219
Papalambrou, J., 289
Patakas, D., 365
Patterson, D.F., 267, 275
Pelleg, A., 101
Pham-Huy, H., 43
Piccolo, E., 105
Pipberger, H.V., 325
Pisapia, A., 295
Plonsey, R., 249
Rabkin, S.W., 379
Rao, P.S., 25
Rappaport, H., 319
Rautaharju, P.M., 39, 239, 341
Raviele, A., 73
Ravizza, P., 351
Reddy, C.P., 1
Reddy, C.V.R., 191
Ress, R., 225
Riggs, T., 73
Roberge, F.A., 43, 315
Roberts, N.K., 185
Rogel, S., 261
Rowe, R.D., 319
Rudy, Y., 249
Sakamoto, T., 21
Samuelsson, R.G., 139
Sano, T., 13
Santarelli, P., 97
Sarel, O., 261
Satake, S., 371
Savard, P., 43
Scheinman, M., 105
Schollmeyer, M.P., 67
Schwartze, H., 9
Schweitzer, P., 225
Seale, D., 39
Sherwood, J., 39
Sideris, D.A., 289

Singh, B.K., 191
Smulyan, H., 175
Sohi, G.S., 315, 399
Soloff, L.A., 315
Spear, R., 175
Sridharan, M.R., 399
Staniloff, H., 83
Stern, S., 201
Sugiyama, S., 219
Tacker, W.A., Jr., 67
Takayanagi, K., 21
Tanaka, H., 169
Tate, R.B., 379
Thomas, C.W., 249
Thoss, F., 9
Toda, H., 169
Todeschini, P., 351
Toyoshima, H., 143
Trautvetter, E., 267, 275
Tzivoni, D., 201
Van Vleet, J.F., 67
Wald, R.W., 83, 301
Warner, R.A., 175
Warren, J., 39, 239
Wartak, J., 79, 181
Watanabe, K., 129
Watanabe, Y., 309
Waxman, M.B., 83, 301
Weiss, J., 185
Weissler, A.M., 109
Wyatt, R.F., 143
Yamada, Y., 357
Yanagisawa, N., 233
Zao, P.Z.R., 315
Zao, W.S., 315
Zao, Z.Z., 315
Zen, B., 191

Subject Index Vol. 14, 1981

A

Accessory pathways
nodoventricular accessory atrioventricular connection associated with dual atrioventricular pathways, 2:185-190

Action potentials
Fourier analysis of cardiac action potentials, 2:139-142

Activation sequence
sequences of early and late phases of repolarization on dog ventricular epicardium, 2:143-152

Animal studies
applicability of two different lead systems in studies of the electrical activity of the hearts in newborn guinea pigs, 1:9-12
cardiovascular alterations induced by chronic transvenous implantation of an automatic defibrillator electrode catheter in dogs, 1:67-72
conduction disturbances in the middle internodal tract of the rabbit heart, 4:371-378
effect of ethanol on guinea pig ventricular action potentials, 4:333-341
electrophysiological effects of lactates in mammalian ventricular tissues, 1:13-20
evolution of the electrocardiogram in young dogs during the first 12 weeks of life, 3:267-274
evolution of the electrocardiogram in young dogs with congenital heart disease leading to right ventricular hypertrophy, 3:275-282
isoarea distributions during ectopic stimulation of isolated rabbit hearts, 2:159-168
sequences of early and late phases of repolarization on dog ventricular epicardium, 2:143-152
use of P wave morphology for inferring pacemaker localization along the sulcus terminalis in the dog, 2:115-124

Anterior displacement
of QRS loops, 1:105

Arrhythmia
mechanism of chlorpromazine-induced arrhythmia—arrhythmia and mitochondrial dysfunction, 3:219-225

Atrial activation
use of P wave morphology for inferring pacemaker localization along the sulcus terminalis in the dog, 2:115-124

Atrial pacing
His bundle electrogram recording using a multipolar electrode catheter via the arm veins, 2:125-128

Autonomic blockade
nodoventricular accessory atrioventricular connection associated with dual atrioventricular pathways, 2:185-190

B

Bicyclists
noninvasive assessment of T-wave abnormalities on precordial electrocardiograms in middle-aged professional bicyclists, 4:357-364

Block
bundle branch block
a case of coexisting tachycardia- and bradycardia-dependent bilateral bundle branch block, 2:195-200

long term followup of incomplete right bundle branch block, 4:379-386
fascicular block
an unusual ECG pattern: left posterior fascicular block obscuring right ventricular conduction defect?, 1:97-100
heart block
concealed junctional bigeminy inducing pseudo 2:1 AV block, 1:91-96
rate dependent first degree block
conduction disturbances between a pacemaker electrode and the myocardium in right ventricular infarction, 1:101-104

C

Cancellation coefficients
and thoracic indices in guinea pigs, 1:9-12

Cardiac defibrillation
cardiovascular alterations induced by chronic transvenous implantation of an automatic defibrillator electrode catheter in dogs, 1:67-72

Cardiac membrane potentials
effect of ethanol on guinea pig ventricular action potentials, 4:333-340

Cardiac output
the influence of ectopic beats and tachyarrhythmias on stroke volume and, 3:207-218

Cerebral vascular accident
electrocardiographic normalization after, 2:191-194

Chest radiography
counterclockwise rotation of the heart; Correlation of electrocardiography and chest radiography and their clinical significance, 3:233-238

Children
electrocardiographic body surface potential maps of the QRS of normal children, 3:249-260
Q-T interval in sinus arrhythmia, 4:407-408
respiratory variation in Frank vectorcardiography and echocardiography in, 1:73-78

Chlorpromazine
mechanism of chlorpromazine-induced arrhythmia—Arrhythmia and mitochondrial dysfunction, 3:219-224

Classification methods
a comparative evaluation of three different approaches for detecting body surface isopotential map abnormalities in patients with myocardial infarction, 1:43-56

Complete right bundle branch block
long term followup of incomplete right bundle branch block: The risk of development of, 4:379-386

Computer analysis
electrocardiogram computer analysis. Practical value of the IBM Bonner-2 (V2 MO) program, 3:283-288
exploitation of the redundancy of the conventional limb lead electrocardiograms for prolongation of the record length, 1:39-52

Computer studies
the missing waveform and diagnostic information in the standard 12 lead electrocardiogram, 4:341-350
selection of optimal features for classification of electrocardiograms, 3:239-248
temporal stability of the high frequency QRS waveform in normal subjects, 2:153-158

Concealed junctional bigeminy
inducing pseudo 2:1 AV block, 1:91-96

Conduction defect, right ventricular
an unusual ECG pattern: Left posterior fascicular block obscuring right ventricular conduction defect?, 1:97-100

Conduction delay
extra AV nodal Wenckebach periodicity, 3:225-232

Conduction disturbances
between a pacemaker electrode and the myocardium in right ventricular infarction, 1:101-104
His bundle electrogram recording using a multipolar electrode catheter via the arm veins, 2:125-128
in the middle internodal tract of the rabbit heart, 4:371-378

Cor pulmonale
in cystic fibrosis, 4:319-324

Correlation coefficient
a comparative evaluation of three different approaches for detecting body surface isopotential map abnormalities in patients with myocardial infarction, 1:43-56

Counterclockwise rotation, of the heart
counterclockwise rotation of the heart; Correlation of electrocardiography and chest radiography and their clinical significance, 3:233-238

Cross-over phenomenon
effect of pacing rate and intensity on mechanical alternans amplitude, 3:289-294

Cystic fibrosis
cor pulmonale in, 4:319-324

D

Deep T wave inversions
electrocardiographic normalization after cerebral vascular accident, 2:191-194

Dipole
the determination of the human ventricular gradient from body surface potential map data, 4:399-406

Dipole ranging
body surface distributions of repolarization potentials after acute myocardial infarction, 4:387-398

Disopyramide
myocardial conduction time and antiarrhythmic drugs, 3:261-266

Drug studies
effect of ethanol on guinea pig ventricular potentials, 4:333-340
mechanism of chlorpromazine-induced arrhythmia—Arrhythmia and mitochondrial dysfunction, 3:219-224
myocardial conduction time and antiarrhythmic drugs, 3:261-266

Dual septal pathways, 1:105

E

Echocardiography
respiratory variation in Frank vectorcardiography and echocardiography in children, 1:73-78

Ectopic beats
the influence of ectopic beats and tachyarrhythmias on stroke volume and cardiac output, 3:207-218

Effective refractory period
electrophysiological effects of alternate vs. single electrode pacing, 1:61-66

Electrical interventricular septal force
natural history of, in the course of left ventricular hypertrophy in man, 2:109-114

Electrocardiogram
a case of coexisting tachycardia- and bradycardia-dependent bilateral bundle branch block, 2:195-200
a comparative evaluation of three different approaches for detecting body surface isopotential map abnormalities in patients with myocardial infarction, 1:43-56
electrocardiographic normalization after cerebral vascular accident, 2:191-194
electrocardiogram computer analysis, 3:283-288
evolution of, in young dogs during the first 12 weeks of life, 3:267-274
evolution of, in young dogs with congenital heart disease leading to right ventricular hypertrophy, 3:275-282
exploitation of the redundancy of the conventional limb lead electrocardiograms for prolongation of the record length, 1:39-42
left axis deviation and tall R waves in the, 1:31-38
the missing waveform and diagnostic information in the standard 12 lead electrocardiogram, 4:341-350
natural history of electrical interventricular septal force in the course of left ventricular hypertrophy in man, 2:109-114
noninvasive assessment of T-wave abnormalities on precordial electrocardiograms in middle-aged professional bicyclists, 4:357-364
selection of optimal features for classification of, 3:239-248
a transparent overlay for assessing amplitude of ECG wave forms, 1:79-82
myocardial infarction diminishes both low and high frequency QRS potentials: Power spectrum analysis of lead II, 1:57-60

Electrocardiogram, orthogonal
cor pulmonale in cystic fibrosis, 4:319-324

Electrocardiography
applicability of two different lead systems in studies of the electrical activity of the hearts in newborn guinea pigs, 1:9-12
concomitant presence of left anterior hemiblock and inferior myocardial infarction: electrocardiographic recognition of each entity, 4:365-370
counterclockwise rotation of the heart; Correlation of electrocardiography and chest radiography and their clinical significance, 3:233-238
electrocardiographic body surface potential maps of the QRS of normal children, 3:249-260
electrocardiograhic changes induced by the stellate ganglion block in normal subjects, 2:169-174
the electrocardiographic diagnosis of myocardial infarction in the presence of ventricular conduction defects, 4:325-332
electrocardiographic differentiation of posterobasal left ventricular hypertrophy from right ventricular hypertrophy, 1:25-30
myocardial infarction diminishes both low and high frequency QRS potentials: Power spectrum analysis of lead II, 1:57-60

Electrocardiography, high frequency
temporal stability of the high frequency QRS waveform in normal subjects, 2:153-158

Electrophysiologic testing
nodoventricular accessory atrioventricular connection associated with dual atrioventricular pathways, 2:185-190

Electrophysiology
electrophysiological effects of alternate vs. single electrode pacing, 1:61-66
electrophysiological effects of lactates in mammalian ventricular tissues, 1:13-20

Endocardial fibrosis
cardiovascular alterations induced by chronic transvenous implantation of an automatic defibrillator electrode catheter in dogs, 1:67-72

Equivalent cardiac generator
isoarea distributions during ectopic stimulation of isolated rabbit hearts, 2:159-168

Ethanol
effect of, on guinea pig ventricular action potentials, 4:333-340

Exercise testing
the relationship between exercise-induced R wave amplitude changes and QRS loops, 2:129-138

Exit block
rapid ventricular parasystole with possible multilevel exit block, 3:309-315

Experimental myocardial necrosis
vectorcardiographic manifestations of experimental right ventricular necrosis, 2:175-180

Extrema trajectories
a comparative evaluation of three different approaches for detecting body surface isopotential map abnormalities, 1:43-56

G

Gap phenomenon
intra His Purkinje gap phenomenon during retrograde conduction in man, 1:1-8

H

His bundle
electrogram
a case of coexisting tachycardia- and bradycardia-dependent bilateral bundle branch block, 2:195-200
recording
His bundle electrogram recording using a multipolar electrode catheter via the arm veins, 2:125-128

His Purkinje reentry
intra His Purkinje gap phenomenon during retrograde conduction in man, 1:1-8

Hypertension
left axis deviation and tall R waves in the electrocardiogram, 1:31-38

I

IBM Bonner-2 (V2 MO) program
electrocardiogram computer analysis. Practical value of, 3:283-288

Inspiration
respiratory and vagal modulation of ventricular tachycardia, 1:83-90

Isoproterenol
ventricular pacing in atypical ventricular tachycardia, 2:201-206

L

Lactates
electrophysiological effects of, in mammalian ventricular tissues, 1:13-20

Left anterior hemiblock
concomitant presence of, and inferior myocardial infarction: Electrocardiographic recognition of each entity, 4:365-370

Left axis deviation
and tall R waves in the electrocardiogram, 1:31-38

Left ventricular hypertrophy
counterclockwise rotation of the heart: Correlation of electrocardiography and chest radiography and their clinical significance, 3:233-238
electrocardiographic differentiation of posterobasal left ventricular hypertrophy from right ventricular hypertrophy, 1:25-30
natural history of electrical interventricular septal force in the course of left ventricular hypertrophy in man, 2:109-114

Lidocaine
myocardial conduction time and antiarrhythmic drugs, 3:261-266

M

Manitoba Study, The
long term followup of incomplete right bundle branch block: The risk of development of complete right bundle branch block, 4:379-386

Maps, mapping
body surface distributions of repolarization potentials after acute myocardial infarction. III. Dipole ranging in normal subjects and in patients with acute myocardial infarction, 4:387-398
a comparative evaluation of three different approaches for detecting body surface isopotential map abnormalities in patients with myocardial infarction, 1:43-56
the determination of the human ventricular gradient from body surface potential map data, 4:399-406
effect of nitroglycerin on ST potentials in the post-acute phase of myocardial infarction, 4:351-356
electrocardiographic body surface potential maps of the QRS of normal children, 3:249-260
isoarea distributions during ectopic stimulation of isolated rabbit hearts, 2:159-168

Maximum leftward force
postural changes of vectorcardiogram in defect of the left pericardium, 1:21-24

Maximum planar vector
postural changes of vectorcardiogram in defect of the left pericardium, 1:21-24

Mechanical alternans
effect of pacing rate and intensity on mechanical alternans amplitude, 3:289-294

Missing waveform
and diagnostic information in the standard 12 lead electrocardiogram, 4:341-350

Mitochondrial dysfunction
mechanism of chlorpromazine-induced arrhythmia—Arrhythmia and mitochondrial dysfunction, 3:219-224

Monophasic action potential duration
sequences of early and late phases of repolarization on dog ventricular epicardium, 2:143-152

Mueller maneuver
respiratory and vagal modulation of ventricular tachycardia, 1:83-90

Myocardial infarction
body surface distributions of repolarization potentials after acute, 4:387-398
a comparative evaluation of three different approaches for detecting body surface isopotential map abnormalities in patients with, 1:43-56
concomitant presence of left anterior hemiblock and inferior myocardial infarction: Electrocardiographic recognition of each entity, 4:365-370
diminishes both low and high frequency QRS potentials: Power spectrum analysis of lead II, 1:57-60
the electrocardiographic diagnosis of, in the presence of ventricular conduction defects, 4:325-332
selection of optimal features for classification of electrocardiograms, 3:239-248

N

Nitroglycerin
effect of, on ST potentials in the post-acute phase of myocardial infarction, 4:351-356

O

Oscillation
effect of pacing rate and intensity on mechanical alternans amplitude, 3:289-294

P

Pacing
conventional vs. alternate mode
electrophysiological effects of alternate vs. single electrode pacing, 1:61-66
localization
use of P wave morphology for inferring pacemaker localization along the sulcus terminalis in the dog, 2:115-124
patient activated asynchronous ventricular pacing at normal rates for termination of ventricular tachycardia, 4:409-412
rate
effect of pacing rate and intensity on mechanical alternans amplitude, 3:289-294
ventricular pacing in atypical ventricular tachycardia, 2:201-206

Parasystole
rapid ventricular parasystole with possible multilevel exit block, 3:309-314

Pericardial function
postural changes of vectorcardiogram in defect of the left pericardium, 1:21-24
pseudo right atrial overloading pattern in complete defect of the left pericardium, 4:413-418

Phenylephrine
respiratory and vagal modulation of ventricular tachycardia, 1:83-90

Polar gradient
presented simultaneously with the other three spatial cardiac summary vectors in 3-D from Frank recordings of children, 3:317-318

Polar vector
presented simultaneously with the other three spatial cardiac summary vectors in 3-D from Frank recordings of children, 3:317-318

Postnatal development
of the cardiac electrical field, 1:9-12

Postural changes
of vectorcardiogram in defect of left pericardium, 1:21-24

Power spectrum analysis
myocardial infarction diminishes both low and high frequency QRS potentials: Power spectrum analysis of lead II, 1:57-60

P-P interval
electrocardiographic changes induced by stellate ganglion block in normal subjects, 2:169-174
extra AV nodal Wenckebach periodicity, 3:225-232

P-QRS-T complex
a transparent overlay for assessing amplitude of ECG wave forms, 1:79-82

Pre-excitation
nodoventricular accessory atrioventricular connection associated with dual atrioventricular pathways, 2:185-190
Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome: T wave abnormalities during normal pathway conduction, 3:295-300

Pseudo P pulmonale pattern
pseudo right atrial overloading pattern in complete defect of the left pericardium, 4:413-418

Pseudo 2:1 AV block
concealed junctional bigeminy inducing, 1:91-96

P vectors
a simple method for anlaysis of vectorcardiograms, 2:181-184

Q

QRS loops
anterior displacement of, 1:105-106
electrocardiograhic body surface potential maps of the QRS of normal children, 3:249-260
the relationship between exercise-induced R wave amplitude changes and, 2:129-138
a simple method for analysis of vectorcardiograms, 2:181-184

Q-T interval
in sinus arrhythmia, 4:407-408
Torsade de Pointes ventricular tachycardia, 3:301-308

Quinidine
myocardial conduction time and antiarrhythmic drugs, 3:261-266

qV3 pattern
counterclockwise rotation of the heart; Correlation of electrocardiography and chest radiography and their clinical significance, 3:233-238

R

Reciprocating tachycardia
nodoventricular accessory atrioventricular connection associated with dual atrioventricular pathways, 2:185-190

Record length
exploitation of the redundancy of the conventional limb lead electrocardiograms for prolongation of the, 1:39-42

Repolarization
the determination of the human ventricular gradient from body surface potential map data, 4:399-406
sequences of early and late phases of repolarization on dog ventricular epicardium, 2:143-152

Respiratory variation
in Frank vectorcardiography and echocardiography in children, 1:73-78

Retrograde conduction
intra His Purkinje gap phenomenon during, in man, 1:1-8

Right ventricular hypertrophy
cor pulmonale in cystic fibrosis, 4:319-324
electrocardiograhic differentiation of posterobasal left ventricular hypertrophy from, 1:25-30
evolution of the electrocardiogram in young dogs with congenital heart disease leading to, 3:275-282

Right ventricular infarction
conduction disturbances between a pacemaker electrode and the myocardium in right ventricular infarction, 1:101-104

Right ventricular necrosis
vectorcardiographic manifestations of experimental right ventricular necrosis, 2:175-180

R-R cycle variation
Q-T interval in sinus arrhythmia, 4:407-408

R wave amplitude changes
the relationship between exercise induced R wave amplitude changes and QRS vector loops, 2:129-138

S

SA block
conduction disturbances in the middle internodal tract of the rabbit heart, 4:371-378

Septal q wave
counterclockwise rotation of the heart; Correlation of electrocardiography and chest radiography and their clinical significance, 3:233-236

Signal averaging
myocardial infarction diminishes both low and high frequency QRS potentials: Power spectrum analysis of lead II, 1:57-60
temporal stability of the high frequency QRS waveform in normal subjects, 2:153-156

Sinus arrhythmia,
Q-T interval in, 4:407-408

Slow responses
effect of ethanol on guinea pig ventricular action potentials, 4:333-340

ST elevations
effect of nitroglycerin on ST potentials in the post-acute phase of myocardial infarction, 4:351-356

S-T, T changes in ECG
left axis deviation and tall R waves in the electrocardiogram, 1:31-38

Stellate ganglion block
electrocardiographic changes induced by, in normal subjects, 2:169-174

Strength-interval relationship
myocardial conduction time and antiarrhythmic drugs, 3:261-266

Stroke volume
the influence of ectopic beats and tachyarrhythmias on stroke volume and cardiac output, 3:207-218

Suction electrode
sequences of early and late phases of repolarization on dog ventricular epicardium, 2:143-152

Sulcus terminalis
use of P wave morphology for inferring pacemaker localization along the sulcus terminalis in the dog, 2:115-124

T

Tachyarrhythmias
the influence of ectopic beats and tachyarrhythmias on stroke volume and cardiac output, 3:207-218

Tall R waves
left axis deviation and, in the electrocardiogram, 1:31-38

Temperature effect
Fourier analysis of cardiac action potentials, 2:139-142

Transparent overlay
for assessing amplitude of ECG wave forms, 1:79-82

T vectors
a simple method for analysis of vectorcardiograms, 2:181-184

T wave abnormalities
noninvasive assessment of T-wave abnormalities on precordial electrocardiograms in middle-aged professional bicyclists, 4:357-364
Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome: T wave abnormalities during normal pathway conduction, 3:295-300

V

Vagal stimulation
Fourier analysis of cardiac action potentials, 2:139-142

Vector
the determination of the human ventricular gradient from body surface potential map data, 4:399-406

Vectorcardiogram
cor pulmonale in cystic fibrosis, 4:319-324
postural changes of, in defect of the left pericardium, 1:21-24
a simple method for analysis of, 2:181-184
vectorcardiographic manifestations of experimental right ventricular necrosis, 2:175-180

Vectorcardiography
applicability of two different lead systems in studies of the electrical activity of the heart in newborn guinea pigs, 1:9-12
evolution of the electrocardiogram in young dogs during the first 12 weeks of life, 3:267-274
respiratory variation in Frank vectorcardiography and echocardiography in children, 1:73-78
an unusual ECG pattern: left posterior fascicular block obscuring right ventricular conduction defect? 1:97-100

Ventricular aberration
a case of coexisting tachycardia- and bradycardia-dependent bilateral bundle branch block, 2:195-200

Ventricular aneurysm
effect of nitroglycerin on ST potentials in the post-acute phase of myocardial infarction, 4:351-356

Ventricular arrhythmia, drug-induced
Torsade de Pointes ventricular tachycardia, 3:301-308

Ventricular conduction defects
the electrocardiographic diagnosis of myocardial infarction in the presence of, 4:325-332

Ventricular gradient
isoarea distributions during ectopic stimulation of isolated rabbit hearts, 2:159-168
spatial, presented simultaneously with the other three spatial cardiac summary vectors in 3-D from Frank recordings of children, 3:317-318

Ventricular muscle
effect of ethanol on guinea pig ventricular action potentials, 4:333-340

Ventricular tachycardia
patient activated asynchronous ventricular pacing at normal rates for termination of ventricular tachycardia, 4:409-412

rapid ventricular parasystole with possible multilevel exit block, 3:309-314
respiratory and vagal modulation of, 1:83-90
Torsade de Pointes ventricular tachycardia. A complication of disopyramide shared with quinidine, 3:301-308
ventricular pacing in atypical ventricular tachycardia, 2:201-206

Ventricular tissues, mammalian
electrophysiological effects of lactates in, 1:13-20

Ventricular vector
presented simultaneously with the other three spatial cardiac summary vectors in 3-D from Frank recordings of children, 3:317-318

Verapamil
myocardial conduction time and antiarrhythmic drugs, 3:261-266

W

Wenckebach periodicity
extra AV nodal, 3:225-232

Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome
T wave abnormalities during normal pathway conduction, 3:295-300